THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1113.] SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

The SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING shortly to embark for Europe, offers for sale, all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, HOUSE SERVANTS, COOK, CARRIAGE and HORSES, MILCH COW, &c. &c.

Such of these articles as are not disposed of at private sale, previously to Tuesday the 14th Instant, will, on that day, be sold at public auction.

Charles Johnston.

Richmond, June 7, 1803.

On Tuesday the 28th inst.

will be sold at the Office of the subscribers,

4 excellent WAGGONS, & TEAMS—complete.

NINETY days credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M.

June 6, 1803.

I INTEND to set off from here the 9th of June to the state of Kentucky, and to return in September. Any person having business with me in my absence, is requested to apply to my son, Bowler F. Cocke.

BOWLER COCKE.

Turkey Island, 25th May, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian, } Comm'rs.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable small FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient house for a family, where Mr. John Forbes resided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The house is in good repair. The farm is not of sufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This situation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at farthest, of five courthouses—Fluvanna, Louisa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Gooch. and. Immediate possession may be had. The first six months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the season to cultivate the soil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will shew the house and farm to any person who may apply to him, and will also make known the terms on which it may be leased.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

By virtue of a deed of trust,

executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, esq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

1500 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

BONDS due at the Custom-House, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Octavia,	June	1.
Hope,		6.
Warren,		11.
Janie,		11.
Columbus,		5.
Favourite,		18.
Christopher,		20.
Montgomery,		23.
Industry,		27.
Endymion,		28.
Lovely Lass,		28.
Fame Salt,		10.
Sch. Nancy,		23.

COMMITTED to this jail on the 26th April an old Negro Woman says her name is BECK or BETSEY, late the property of Mrs. Brown of Prince William that she made her escape with her Husband who is a Blacksmith some time before last Christmas—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to Law.

JAS. TAYLOR, Jailer,

Williamsburg } June 1st, 1803. }

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having claims against the Estates of *William Giles*, deceased and *James Abbott*, are directed to bring them in against the next Quarterly Hustings Court.

By order of Court,

JAMES WHITELAW, Adm'r.

May 17, 1803. 4w.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewise a few good Clocks for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased, in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

Tucker's Blackstone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virginia, who have subscription papers in their hands, are earnestly requested to send them immediately by post to the publishers in Philadelphia. The work is in great forwardness, and will, it is presumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time, it will be the interest of those who intend to subscribe to leave their names with the publishers. Since the Prospectus was first issued, Judge Tucker has made a selection of the most applicable of Mr. Christian's Notes, which will be printed under their proper references.

*** The printers of all the Virginia papers will please to insert the above one month, and send their accounts to Mr. S. Pleasants, Richmond, addressed to A. Small.

May 10, 1803. 1m.

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against the said Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern in the said city of Richmond on Thursday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the estate of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, CHARLES SPENCER, } Assignees.

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Lists are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requested me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publish the names of those who may be still delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.

May 14, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose, to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r. of Reuben George, dec.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS, JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

REAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Ann Rose Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of purchasers, if required.

John Clark,
Henry E. Coleman, } Ex'ors. of A. Robertson.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

FOREIGN NEWS,

LONDON, APRIL 12.

TRIAL OF CAPT. MACNAMARA.

Old Bailey, April 22.

This morning Capt. Macnamara was removed from Blake's Hotel, in order to take his trial at the Old Bailey Sessions. He went in his brother's coach, which, on account of the weak state of his body, drove very slowly to Mr. Kirby's house. At nine o'clock the Capt. appeared in Court, attended by a Medical gentleman and a great number of respectable friends; and being unable to stand, a chair was provided for him at the bar. The Clerk of arraigns read over the charge, which was founded on the Coroner's Inquest, of Manslaughter; and in which the Captain was charged with firing off a pistol loaded with ball, which caused the death of Col. Robert Montgomery.

To this charge the Captain pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Knapp opened the case for the prosecution, and after stating the law with respect to manslaughter, he entered into the circumstances of the provocation in Hyde-Park, and dwelt particularly on the use made by Capt. Macnamara of the word ARROGANCE. In Piccadilly something further passed, in which other persons were concerned whose names he would not mention, as they were not now the objects of accusation. He next stated the progress and effect of the duel, and concluded by saying, that the prosecutor had no wish, as to the event of the trial, but to acquit himself of the duty to his deceased relative, and to the public. If, in consequence of this prosecution, a stop should be put to such fatal transactions, this prosecution would be attended with the best effects that had taken place before a jury of the country.

The evidence given by the witnesses, Messrs Sloane, C. Smith, Esq. Thomas Latch, a servant, D. Farrier, a post-boy, and Mr. James Harding, differed in nothing materially from what we have already stated to have been advanced on the Coroner's Inquest.

Capt. Macnamara being called upon for his defence, requested the indulgence of the Court, in a very low tone of voice, while he read from a paper what he had to offer in his defence, which was instantly complied with. The Capt. then proceedd as follows:—

"*Gentlemen of the Jury,*

"I appear before you with the consolation that my character has already been delivered, by the virdict of a Grand Jury, from the shocking imputation of murder; and that although the evidence against me was laid before them, without any explanation or evidence of the sensations which brought me into my present unhappy situation, they made their own impression; and no charge of criminal homicide was found against me. I was delivered at once from the whole effect of the indictment. I therefore now stand before you upon the inquisition only, taken before the Coroner, upon the view of the Body, under circumstances extremely affecting to the minds of those who were to deliberate on the transaction, and without the opportunity, which the benignity of the law affords me, at this moment, of repelling the inference of even *sudden* resentment against the deceased, which is the foundation of the inquest of manslaughter.

"The origin of the difference, as you see it in the evidence, was insignificant. The heat of two persons, each defending an animal under his protection, was natural, and could not have led to any serious consequences. It was not the deceased's defending his own dog, or his threatening to destroy mine, that led to the fatal catrastrophe; it was the defiance which most unhappily accompanied it was said; words receive their interpretation from the avowed intention of the speaker. The offence was forced upon me by the declaration that he invited me to be offended, and challenged me to vindicate the offence by calling upon him for satisfaction. "If you are offended with what has passed, you know where to find me." These words unfortunately repeated and reiterated have over and over, and over again been considered by Criminal Courts of Justice as sufficient to support an indictment for a challenge. These Judgments of Courts are founded upon the universal understandings and feelings of mankind, and common candour must admit that an Officer, however desirous to avoid a quarrel, cannot refuse to understand what even the grave Judges of the Law must interpret as provocation and a defiance. I declare, therefore, most solemnly against the deceased: nothing, indeed, but insanity could have led me to expose my own life to such immense peril, under the impulse of passion from so inadequate a cause as the evidence before you exhibits, when separated from the defiance which was the fatal source of mischief, and I could well have overlooked that too, if the world, in its present state, could have overlooked it also. I went into the field, therefore with no determination or desire to take the life of my opponent, or to expose my own.—I went there in hopes of receiving some soothing satisfaction for what would otherwise have exposed me in the general feelings and opinions of the world. The deceased was a man of popular manners, as I have heard, and with a very general acquaintance. I, on the other hand was in a manner a stranger in this great town, having been devoted from my infancy to the duties of my profession in distant seas. If under these circumstances the words which the deceased intended to be offensive, and which he repeatedly invited to be resented had been passed by, and submitted to, they would have passed from mouth to mouth, have been even exaggerated at every repetition, and my honour must have been lost.

"Gentlemen, I am a captain in the British Navy. My character you can only hear from others; but to maintain my character and stations, I must be respected. When called upon to lead others into honorable danger, I must not be supposed to be a man who had sought safety by submitting to what custom has taught others to consider as a disgrace: I am not presuming to urge any thing against the laws of God or this land. I know that, in the eye of religion and reason, obedience to the law, though against the general feelings of the world, is the first duty, and ought to be the rule of action. But, in putting a construction upon my motives, so as to ascertain the quality of my actions, you will make allowances for my situation. It is impossible to define in terms the proper feelings of a Gentleman; but their existence have supported this happy country many ages, and she might perish if they were lost.

"Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer: I will bring before you many honorable persons who will speak what they know of me in my profession, and in private life—which will the better enable you to judge whether what I have offered in my defence may safely be received by you as truth. Gentlemen I submit myself entirely to your judgment. I hope to obtain my liberty through your verdict; and to employ it with honor in the defence of the liberties of my country."

Mr. Erskine and Mr. Garrow, as Counsel for Captain Macnamara, then proceeded to call the witnesses on his behalf.

Lieutenant Hinde, of the first Life Guards, was examined with a view to state the particulars of the differences between the deceased colonel and captain Macnamara; but this gentleman not being present at the commencement, his evidence was dispensed with.

Lord Hood was then called to speak as to the general character of the captain. His Lordship stated, that he had known captain Macnamara for eight years, and had the good fortune to promote him in the year 1794, when serving under his command. He had never heard any thing to contradict the opinion which he had formed of his good temper, moderation, and Gentlemanlike conduct on all occasions. His Lordship was proceeding to describe his great merit as an officer, but was interrupted by the learned Judge.

Admiral Lord Nelson had known Captain Macnamara for upwards of nine years. He knew him to be a brave and distinguished officer. Much as he respected his professional merits, he could speak with equal confidence as to his private character. He was a cheerful, lively, inoffending man, and that he would not submit to an insult from any one, yet he believed that he would be the last man that would give offence. He had been intimately acquainted with him, from the long time they had served together; and, said his Lordship, as I now stand before God and my country, I believe him to be incapable of insulting either man, woman or child.

Admiral Lord Hotham had known Captain Macnamara since 1794. While his Lordship commanded in the Mediterranean, the captain served under him;

and as far as he had seen, and he had many opportunities of witnessing his conduct, he was an excellent officer, of social manners, inoffending, conciliatory, and in fact, every thing he could wish to find in a companion.

Lord Minto (formerly commissioner at Toulon, and afterwards Vicetroy of Corsica) had been acquainted with Capt. Macnamara since 1793. He stated him to be a good officer in his public character; and as a companion, lively, cheerful and good humoured, never inclined to quarrel, but on the contrary, studious to avoid quarrels.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker gave similar testimony. Captain Macnamara, he said, joined the fleet in 1790. He considered him as incapable of receiving an insult, and at the same time, never shewing the least disposition to quarrel, conducting himself as an honorable and respectable man, and a brave and excellent officer.

Sir Thomas Troubridge was acquainted with the captain for eight or ten years, and described his general character in the same terms as those used by the former noble persons.

General Churchill, Captain George Martin of the Royal Navy, Mr. M. Philips, Captains Towry, Liddiard, Waller, Graham Moore, Fellows, Mr. C. Wright, and Dr. Bayen, also spoke in the highest terms of the character and disposition of Captain Macnamara.

After a short charge from Mr. Justice Heath, the Jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, and on their return pronounced a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Capt. Macnamara immediately bowed in the most respectful manner to the Court and Jury, and leaning on the arms of two friends, was assisted from the bar. He conducted himself with much firmness throughout the trial, and continually received the attention of many honorable friends who surrounded him in the Bail Dock. He appeared extremely pale when first placed at the bar, but before the trial was concluded, he recovered a considerable deal of his natural colour, and looked much better. He is a very handsome man, and rather above the middle size. He wore his hair cropped, without powder, and had on a dark brown great coat. When he left the court, he retired to the house of Mr. Kirby, where he waited a short time, until his brother's carriage came to convey him home.

From the London Weekly Dispatch April 10.

CONDUCT OF FRANCE TOWARDS HAMBURGH

A most unjustifiable violation of the right of neutral nations has lately been committed by the French Government. It is necessary to inform our Readers, that in the city of Hamburg, which with the exception of its weakness, is as free and independent a state as any other belonging to the German Empire; there is published a Newspaper, called the *Correspondenten*, of great celebrity, and which circulates through Germany, is read in Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Holland, and France. Shortly after his Majesty's Message was delivered to the British Parliament, Reinhard, the French Minister at Hamburg applied to the Magistrates of that city, to procure the insertion in the *Correspondenten* of a Manifesto from the pen of Bonaparte himself, full of the most indecent invectives against England. This production was referred to the Syndic and Censor of the Press, Mr. Doorman, (for nothing is suffered to be published without his previous inspection) who permitted it to be inserted, after striking out the most objectionable passages. The Manifesto, thus modified, appeared in the *Correspondenten* of the 25th ult. under the head of Paris, March 15, as an extract from the "*Bulletin de Paris.*" This however, instead of satisfying the French Minister, provoked his utmost indignation, which was not to be appeased but by publishing it in its entire state.—The re-publication, in an official shape, did accordingly take place. It is impossible to discribe the agitation and alarm which this affair has caused throughout Hamburg. The manifesto is too long for insertion in this paper. It is an ebullition of passion and falsehood, with which Bonaparte would not defile even his own official Gazette. He first declares that the French Government attached no importance to the war of newspapers and of the press carried on in England; and that he still believed he might rely upon the good faith of the British Government: and in that reliance directed his attention solely to the re-establishments of the French Colonies, and the dispersed remnant of the French Naval force. The manifesto further states, "From the sudden appearance of this message, *people doubted whether it was the effect of treachery, of lunacy or of weakness.* Let any one cast his eye over the ports of France and Holland, where he will find only detached naval preparations destined for the Colonies, and consisting only of one or two line of battle ships and a few frigates. On the other hand let him look at ports of England, filled with a formidable naval force; on such a review one could be tempted to believe that the Message of the King of England was mere irony, if such a farce were not unworthy the Majesty of a government." The Consul is fond of references to antient History; but his knowledge seems to be by no means deep. The Message reminds us of the Vandals, and the degenerate Romans; and he introduces, very unfortunately, an allusion to those remote times. He cannot discover any rational motives for our preparations except perfidy and bad faith. He then proceeds to state, that if war should ensue, France would contend for the liberties of Europe: for the *liberties*, we suppose, of Switzerland, of Germany, of Holland; all those free and independent nations which has so carefully, so anxiously, so disinterestedly protected. The Manifesto then details the conversation between Lord Whitworth and Bonaparte. It does not differ materially from the accounts that have already been published. The First Consul put an end to the conversation with the following remark, "If it should happen that we really must go to war, the responsibility is exclusively with those who deny the validity of their own contracts, since they refuse to observe treaties which they concluded." "Those words of the First Consul," adds the Manifesto, "require no comment. They explain completely his present opinion, his past conduct, and resolution for the future." While we reprobate this conduct on the part of the French Government, as a violation of justice, and of the laws of nations: we cannot avoid expressing the contempt, we feel for that state, which has condescended to be the instrument for circulating calumnies against Great Britain; which were considered too disgraceful even for the *Moniteur*. All this can easily be accounted for.—The principle people of Hamburg are a set of little minded merchants, in whom all sentiments of honour, dignity, pride, and patriotism, are merged in one universal spirit of Avarice; who are at once luxurious and timid, and who would merely crouch to any power, that should threaten them with insult or injury.

It is to be hoped that the melancholy fate of Col. Montgomery, which has excited concern in the public at large, as well as in all who knew him, will lead to some decisive measure respecting Duelling. Perhaps it will be impossible entirely to prevent the practice, but it may certainly be rendered less frequent. If death should be thought too severe a punishment for the survivor, who, in some cases, is to be pitied, as he might be forced, by the brutality of his antagonist, into an action that he could not avoid, without incurring the odium of cowardice; it might however be proper to adopt a regulation lately suggested in America by which all persons who had been concerned in a duel should be rendered ineligible to any office in that state.

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the first day of March, 1800, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 8th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAINING by estimation 100 acres, belonging to the estate of David Thomas, deceased; lying and being in the upper end of Hanover county. The sale to be on the premises, and the term twelve months credit; the purchaser giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved security.

The Commissioners.

June 1st, 1803. 4t.

STOLEN

OUT of my pasture in the upper end of King and Queen county, the night of the 25th May, a light iron grey GELDING, upwards of 16 hands high, eleven or twelve years old, lame in his fore feet, mostly in the left one which he will favor when standing, (by holding it up) stands uncommonly strait on the fore feet, rather on the points of his hoofs, and appears crampt when going, owing to a severe founder. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLALS to any person who will deliver him to me, or give such information that I get him again.

JOHN JONES.

King and Queen county, June 3d, 1803. } 12tw.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST or stolen, between the Bird Ordinary and Charlottesville, a BUNDLE OF PAPERS, containing, amongst other things, Gilliat & Kirby's note, dated Richmond, June 1st, 1803, for twelve hundred and fifty pounds, payable to me. All persons are forewarned to receive an assignment of the same. The other papers are of little consequence; but the above reward will be given, if they are all delivered to

John Harris, sen.

Albemarle, June 6th, 1803. tf.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Brig Polly, Kelley, Boston.
Sch. Favorite, Weymouth, New-York.
Peggies, Read, Norfolk.
Sloop Harmony, Robinett, Bridgetown.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Polly, Manchester, Boston.
Friendship, Dennis, Salem.
Sally, Toby, Boston.
Address, Church, New-York.
Aphia, Cleveland, Boston.
Sloop Unity, Barrett, Philadelphia.
Juno, Thayer, Dighton.

The honorable H. G. Otis, Esq. is elected speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts.

OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The intelligence, communicated in this day's Gazette, is more conclusive, as to the disposition of France and England, than any information hitherto received. Affairs are evidently coming to a crisis, and there can be little doubt, from present appearances, that war is inevitable. It seems, a formal demand of the surrender of Malta has been made in compliance with the 13th article of the treaty of Amiens, and a direct refusal on the part of the English minister. It seems, the latter nation are determined not to suffer the government of that island to pass out of their hands, until the other powers of Europe shall effectual guarantee its independency of any controul of the Chief Consul; this, however, in the present situations of Europe, is morally impossible, as the neighbouring Italian states are in every political view, mere provinces of France. In consequence to the English, as it respects their East India trade, is of the highest importance, and in the hands of Bonaparte, it would be a strong hold in effecting his designs on the commerce of that nation. Every circumstance indicates active exertions of a hostile nature. The expedition to Louisiana is no longer mentioned, and the current conversation of the day, is on the subject of war. There can be little doubt that Bonaparte would, for the present, wish for peace in order to entrench himself more securely in the government, and to carry into effect his extensive plans of policy; which must be disconcerted in case of a war.

(Boston Gaz.)

From the Savannah Advertiser.

FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT.

William J. Hobby vs. *Day & Hely* } This was an action brought in the fifth Circuit Court of the United States, by the plantiff, William J. Hobby, late Post-Master at Augusta, against the defendants, Ambrose Day and James Hely, for a false and malicious libel, published in a paper edited and printed by them, entitled the Louisville Gazette and Republican Trumpet; wherein the plantiff, then Post-master, was charged in substance with being in the habit of committing alarming abuses in his office, with detaining and sometimes totally suppressing letters—with sending newspapers of a republican complexion by wrong routs, destroying or detaining them till they became useless—with refusing to deliver the papers of the defendants to their subscribers in Augusta, and other abuses which the publication insinuated, had increased to such a degree as to occasion numerous complaints, and to become of public notoriety. On charges of this high and criminal nature, which, if true, necessarily involved the guilt of Perjury, as they could not be committed without a violation of the oath of office, the plantiff thought proper to afford the defendants an opportunity of producing their proofs in a court of justice, and on Tuesday last the cause came on for trial in this city, when numerous as it was pretended had been the abuses, and generally as they are alledged to be known, not a single witness was produced to establish any one of the allegations, nor was the mintest evidence offered of a complaint against the office having ever existed, but the whole publication evidently appeared to be totally without foundation, and to have originated in diabolical wickedness and deliberate malice. After a short argument by Mr. Bulloch for the defendants, and Mr. Walker for the plantiff, the cause was submitted to a jury of upright, impartial, and honest men, many of whom, though not agreeing in political sentiments with the plantiff, rightly considered and justly estimated the sacred right of individual reputation, felt themselves bound by eternal principles of justice, and, after retiring for a few moments, returned a verdict for plantiff, 2,000 dollars.

Public Money. In an exract from a Boston paper, lately published in the Herald, it was stated that the house of Bird, Savage and Bird, bankers for the United States in London, had failed, and, that their business wrs in a very bad condition. We have since understood, that at the time of their failure they had in their possession United States properyt to the amount of twelve thousand pounds. We should now be glad to know whethe thisr "*trifling sum*" of *twelve thousand pounds sterling*, is to accompany the "*trifling sum*" (as Mr. Randolph called it) of *one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars*, unaccounted for by our Genevan Secretary of the Treasury in his late Report to Congress;—the *two millions of dollars* laced in the hands of Mr. Jefferson, for which he is to account for "as soon as *may be*" and whether this 12,000 pounds, is to form another item in the account of democratic savings.

[*Fred. Town Herald.*]

Monsieur Gallatin.—On Wednesday last the Genevan Secretary, attended by his African valet, passed through this Town on his way to the seat of Government. It is expected he has brought documents with him to account for the deficit of 114,000 dollars, that so unfortunately for him, was detected in his Report by Mr. Griswold. It can hardly be presumed at this time, that he would again be Secretary at a meeting of whiskey Insurgents; as the Government has surety in the sum of 5000 dollars that he will keep the peace, which no doubt, he would be very loth to forfeit. [*Ibid.*]

From a late London paper.

A letter has been communicated to us, which having been put into a bottle on the 9th of September last, in North lat. and longitude 21, and there cast into the sea, was found in the bottle, on the coast of the Isle of Sky, on the 22d of February —distance 960 miles. It was written on board the ship Iris, captain Skinner, and addressed to a gentleman in London. It was written, and thus transmitted, merely in the way of experiment. The success of the experiment shews, that it may not be impossible to send information of the fate of persons at sea to their friends, in circumstances otherwise the most hopeless of such communication.

COMMERCIALLY INTERESTING.

The following Law Case is from a London paper, of April 21. It was tried before lord Ellenborough, in the king's bench.

Action for money had and received.

The plaintiff, an underwriter brought the action to recover from the defendant 200l. The defendant had insurance effected on a vessel after seeing a letter which stated disadvantageous circumstances, but which knowledge he concealed—he insured at 10 guineas per cent. The person who was in possession of the letter also attempted a policy, but shewing it to the underwriters could not effect it under 20 guineas per cent. The defendant acted as agent for an absent person.

Mr. Erskine for defendant observed, that his client was totally disinterested in the business. He fully admitted that "if a man signed an adjustment on a policy of insurance, and, in consequence of that paid the money, he was in the same condition as if he had not paid it; and if it should afterwards appear that the money was received from him under fraudulent circumstances of concealment, he was entitled to recover it."

He also admitted "that if a man received from his correspondent abroad, instructions to make an insurance, and if he afterwards received more letters connected with that insurance, and mixing themselves with that risk, and if he selected a part of that correspondence which he communicated to the underwriters, and insurance, and if the part he withheld, even though it was from inadvertence and negligence, and not from fraud, contained something so material as, in the opinion of a jury would have effected the premium or risk, the policy ought on every principal of law to be avoid."

He further laid down a third proposition: suppose I have a letter from my own correspondent, who is owner of the ship, with instructions how to make insurance. If I have another letter from the same person, or from any authentic quarter contradicting the facts contained in the former, it ought to be communicated.

But in the present case, the letter which the defendant was charged with having concealed, was not written by any person on board the ship, and might have been sent over to this country for fraudulent purposes. If the material parts of the letter were false, he could not be accused of concealing facts that did not actually exist. If what he concealed turned out to be true, the policy was void, because that was the concealment of the fact. But the concealment of a thing not true, was the concealment of a thing that did not exist, and consequently could not effect the policy of insurance. The question was this—was any material fact concealed?

The captain was then called for the purpose of shewing, among other things, that the material parts of the letter were not true. He failed however in that proof.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that this case had turned out extremely clear. His lordship said that he took the law to be this, that if a letter containing facts material to the risk, offered itself to the view of a mab under circumstances that entitled it to credit, and if that letter was concealed by him from the underwriters, his lordship was of opinion this action might be maintained. In this case, the letter came from a quarter that entitled it to belief, and it was believed.

Honesty and good faith were the whole of the law in most of these cases.

Verdict for plaintiff 200l. with interest from the timh the money was paid.

INTERESTING TO COMMERCE—WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

FROM LEGHORN, March 23.

"We have lately had several arrivals from your country.—I have however, not been able to get your favours from on board, on account of the quarantine of 20 days which all your vessels are obliged to perform. As I am very intimate with the Health-Officers, I have spoken to them several times on the subject of the long quarantine from the United States, and they have always told me that it depended entirely on yourselves to remove this great obstacle to Commerce—but, that as long as the American government remains silent on the subject, they must, in self-defence, keep their ships under quarantine observation. I observed, it was singular that a vessel from Canada should have *free patrique*, while one from a few miles to the southard, within the limits of the U. States, should be so long detained from any commerce with the town; but they answered that the English Government of Canada *corresponded regularly with them, and gave them every information respecting the State of health of the country.*—It is a very great pity that your rulers will not do the same—and instead of devoting their time to domestic intrigues and cabals think of the interest of their Commerce, and Connections abroad."

FROM LISBON, April 26.

"Referring you to what we did ourselves the pleasure of writing on the 6th inst. the object of the present is to advise the still further depression of our market for your produce. Owing to the continual arrivals, flour is now nominally at six dollars per barrel, and we have reason to think will go still lower.—Wheat may be quoted at 1½ dol. per bushel, with little demand. Indian corn 80 cts. do. with the probability of a trifling advance, should no considerable importations take place, this being the season of its greatest demand.—Fruit and salt are on the rise; and exchange on London at 67½.

"We are rather more easy on the subject of the existing differences between France and England, the late post having brought advice that Russia, Prussia, and the Emperor, have agreed to guarantee the Island of Malta to the Order—A BONE OF CONTENTION IS THUS REMOVED, and from this proceeding there is ground to believe that their interference will be employed for the removal of other causes of dispute, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PEACE ON SOLID GROUNDS. GOD *grant this may be the case.*"

Extracts from the RECORDER.

ROBERT BRUCE. STATE OF MANUFACTURES IN VIRGINIA. NORTH WESTERN DONATION. THE ARMORY. THE PENITENTIARY. THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

"ROBERT I. king of Scotland was one of the ablest and most celebrated monarchs of the fourteenth century. When he assumed the title of king, almost the whole country was in possession of the English. He assembled a few adherents, as determined and desperate as himself. By a series of most heroic efforts, he finally drove the usurpers out of his dominions; and, as Hume expresses it, he conducted his countrymen "to liberty, to victory, and to vengeance."

There is a vulgar Scots tradition that, having been beat in eleven battles, Bruce took shelter, after the last of them, in a solitary house, or cottage, where he observed a spider attempting to fix the end of a thread against the wall. The thread broke eleven times, but in the twelfth attempt, the spider was successful. "Shall I" said the king, "have less patience and fortitude than this little insect?" He resumed his arms, reassembled his partizans, and gained the twelfth battle.

The story is a fable, but the moral is good: and in no country was ever its application more wanted, or more desir-

able than in Virginia. We have neither the spirit nor the perseverance of Bruce and the spider. By the most unpardonable negligence, we have cast aside a great part of those advantages that nature had set before us. New-England, with a barren soil, and five months per annum of ice and snow, is crouded with manufactures, and the finances of the several states are in a reputable condition. New-York abounds with manufactures. Her treasury is full, and it is but a few years since her citizens paid a single state tax. Pennsylvania is still more distinguished for the industry of her people, and their progress in all kinds of manufactures. They have got several turnpike roads, such as that from Philadelphia to Lancaster. This road would not be despised in the best improved county in England. Nine years ago, the state had 60 paper mills.

The Armory is another pitfall of Virginian finance. If the house and machinery had been the work of an individual, and if he had made a present of them to the public, they would not have been worth acceptance; because fire arms can be made, in private American manufactories, at a cheaper rate than in this armory.

The Penitentiary presents another brilliant instance of the wisdom and frugality of our government. It is expected that a residence in this mansion will improve the morals of its inhabitants. Three of the felons broke out some time ago. Two of them fled to North Carolina, where they immediately stole some horses, and brought them back to Virginia. The gentlemen have since been reconducted to their former lodgings. This is the progress of reformation in the penitentiary. Instead of eighteen pence a piece for a halter, these criminals have already cost the state abundance both of expence and trouble; and as they are to have a second trial, they will cost us a great deal more. As for the reformation of a horsestealer, you may as well speak about the chastity of a bawd, or the humanity of the lieutenant of a British press-gang. The whipping post and the gallows are quite sufficient for all the substantial purposes of justice, without the enormous apparatus of a building, that has cost an hundred thousand dollars, or perhaps much more.

As for the armory, it is pretended that so many thousands muskets are to be manufactured *per annum*. This requires ready money, and the treasury is often empty for five months in the year. Hence in such a dearth of money, the state cannot purchase the materials requisite for the manufacture of arms. The workmen, or some of them, are at present paid with drafts on the treasury. These drafts they are obliged to sell at a discount for ready cash. One of them, as we are informed, came lately into the store of a Mr. Joseph, a Jew, who resides a little above the bridge. He produced one of those receipts. He wanted goods for one part of it, and money in advance for the rest. This would very likely occasion a discount of ten or fifteen per cent. The New-England workmen will not stay upon such treatment; or, at least, if they do, their wages must be raised in proportion. The situation selected for the armory is remarkably injudicious. In the war of 1775, the British, under Arnold, came up to Richmond, and destroyed the cannon foundery at Westham, six miles farther up the river. But if this foundery had been placed at Staunton, it would have been safe. We cannot be sure but what a second army that is five times stronger than the former, may come up the river, and their first object will be to demolish the armory. But if this building had been erected at Staunton, or even sixty miles above Richmond, there would have been ample time for collecting a body of troops to repel them. At Staunton, the New-Englanders would have found a cooler and more healthy climate, one more suited to their constitutions than this. Many of them complain very much of bad health.

The new tobacco house on the canal would alone present a complete illustration of the wisdom and economy of our executive council; and of the vigilance and sagacity with which our illustrious assembly attends to the expenditure of public money. Men of Virginia! Take notice! I am only going to tell you what is incontesible. The tobacco warehouse was begun two years ago. The building has, for a long time, been stopt, for want of money to finish it. You all know that when a thick stone wall is left unfinished, and without a cover, the rain is absorbed in the crevices, washes out the lime, and destroys the masonry. When a private man is building a house, if any accident stops its progress, the universal practice is to cover the top of the walls with turf, or flags of stone, to keep out the rain. But nothing of that sort is to be seen at the half built tobacco warehouse. If the last assembly had ordered such a covering to be placed on the top of the walls, they would have been quite as well employed as they were in passing impertinent votes about the *virtues* of PRESIDENT PAPER TENDER, of a man who professes the utmost gratitude for his creditor, and, at the same moment, attempts to pay them with a shilling per pound.*

The new tobacco ware-house should have been built of brick. This would have saved two thirds, perhaps, of the money, which has been expended. The building could, in that case, have been completed in six or eight months; whereas, at the end of two years, it is standing half finished, without so much as the protection of flags, or turf, to save the walls from being soaked with rain. This is the way in which public business is done! This is the way your money goes! This is your precious republican executive council! And this is the manner in which your delegates attend to your business, after all the fine promises which they make over oceans of whiskey. Not one of these profound sages has ever *been seen in Richmond at a gaming table!* All the strumpets in the city wish that the assembly could sit per annum from the first day of January to the last of December.

If the ware-house had been finished the state might have been, at this moment, receiving fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars a year for lodging tobacco. Instead of that, a very large sum has been expended, and the work is *standing still*, and has been so, for many months, perhaps for a twelve month.

Citizens! When you are to sell a horse, or a hogshead of tobacco, you invariably behave like men of business. You wriggle to the last penny. But when a tax is levied, as it sometimes happens to be, in the most oppressive manner, and when it is applied in the most absurd manner, you never think of grumbling. What is the armory, which has cost, or will cost two hundred thousand dollars? This includes twenty thousand dollars for the removal of clay, which the adjacent bricklayer would have been glad first to purchase, and then to remove at his own expence. More than fifteen thousand dollars of the money have been paid out. The James River canal company have since been removing additional clay. But instead of their paying for the clay, you pay them for the removal of it.

The Penitentiary, the Barracks, the tobacco ware-house, would each of them require *a pamphlet!* Citizens beyond the Blue-Ridge! this is the way in which your beloved dollars are expended."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(N°. XII.)

Concerning Mr. GALLATIN *and the sale of the* BANK STOCK.

GALLATIN's far-famed report was particularly alluded to in my last. It has already found its way to every body through the medium of the newspapers, congressional speeches, circular letters, or common fame. It is the same report concerning which the *republican* members of congress made so much noise; concerning which, Smith, the editor of the National Intelligencer, published so much applause and so much nonsense—so that there is scarcely an individual, who has any curiosity, who has not heard something about it; and which, notwithstanding the advantageous mode of dealing in estimated round numbers, instead of resorting to the rules of arithmetic, has still left us in the dark as to 114,941 dollars 1 cent.

It is not necessary to make remarks upon every paragraph of this report, because the able and eloquent speeches of the federal members of congress have been sufficiently explicit. They have done enough to satisfy the impartial.

It is no doubt remembered that the public have been told, that the report contained 32 pages of folio, and that it was prepared in 9 hours. This idle and ridiculous story has been exposed, and will be forever held in contempt by every man who knows the use of a pen; because he must know also, that the writing of 32 pages of such paper, without allowing time for calculation, examination and correction, would employ at least four days. It was then understood that there was some political legerdemain in it. The publication of the report, and some other facts connected with it, shew, that all which has been heretofore said upon the subject is a delusion. According to my opinion, the following may be relied upon as the real state of facts.

About a month before the end of the session, Mr. Griswold, or Mr. Bayard, or perhaps both, informed the democratic leaders, who were in Mr. Gallatin's confidence, that they were not satisfied with some statements which he had made; that they were in hopes further explanation would be rendered, so that they might examine the subject more to their satisfaction. It was understood, and is believed by the writer of this, that these things were immediately told to the Messiah of democracy. Time past on—no explanation appearing, the session drawing to an end, Mr. Griswold prepared the resolutions which have appeared in the prints; and that there might be no reason for pleading surprise, they were shewn to Gallatin's friends. This happened about four days before the end of the session. Griswold, from that time, made repeated endeavors to offer them, but was always disappointed by the interposition of other members, who had the good fortune to rise more quickly, or speak more smartly, so as to attract the speaker's notice.

In the mean time Gallatin knew what was going on, and was preparing, as well as he could, to disappoint the mover, to prevent an investigation, and to put it in the power of his friends to decree a democratic triumph to him.

If he had done his duty at the beginning, there would have been no reason for further information from him. If that information had been rendered when Mr. Griswold first demanded it, there would have been no need of the resolutions. If the resolution had been received by the house when the mover first endeavored to introduce it, Gallatin's friends would not have had so fine an opportunity of saying to their constituents, that he had done in 9 hours as much as would employ a good writer as many days.

The truth was this. Gallatin knew that he could not give any explanation or additional report, which would stand the test of investigation. He knew if one should be made so long before the rising of the house as to allow a full examination, that he would be exposed.—His party knew that the smallest stain upon the character or abilities of their high priest, would shake their own rotten fabric to its centre. It was therefore necessary, not only to disappoint the mover of the resolution, but also to turn this very subject into a triumph—they were successful. How long they will be able to bear up against the force of truth, and the powers of demonstration, it is impossible to foretell or foresee. So far, they have succeeded in deluding the freeholders. The fallacy has gone forth.—The elections have shewn that there is very little to be expected from the next congress; unless, indeed, some of the most candid of the members, some of those who have heretofore contented themselves in the delusive enjoyment of their implicit faith, and who absolutely have committed their opinions and their votes to the disposal of others; I say, unless some of these, being roused by the plainness and simplicity of truth, & by a sense of their duty, will unshackle themselves from the democratic grasp, and unite with the federal members to save their country from disgrace and destruction.

We were told that the report contained 32 pages of folio. Let us examine this critically. By a page of folio is to be understood from 450 to 500 words. Taking the first of these, the pages ought to contain 14,400 words. For the sake of round numbers, let us say 15,000.—The report which has been published contains about one third of this number. There appear to be 4,840 words and 1,025 figures. Three figures being allowed for one word is 375. The aggregate would be 5,215 words, which is equal to about 17 pages of common paper. This amount of words and figures might be executed by a good writer upon a push in the time which it is pretended Gallatin employed in it; that is, provided his arrangements and calculations were all previously made.

That Gallatin had prepared himself with the calculation and statements previous to the passage of the resolution as far as they appear, if the facts which I have stated are correct, no body will deny. As to a great portion of the report, we find it to be a medley of supposition and rhodomontade, which no body but Gallatin would have presumed to make, and none but his blindfold admirers will confide in. *Gentlemen Republicans*, are you not mortified at the contemptible figure which your Messiah seems to make?

Behold then this mighty mass of misrepresentation and congressional delusion! Behold the tender fibres, the feeble sprigs which this triumphing faction are obliged to seize hold of to save themselves from perdition! Although all that was done might have been written after the resolution did pass, yet it was produced and has been echoed and re-echoed to the world as the most astonishing and extraordinary instance of industry, talents and execution, which ever before appeared.

There are many people who never will tell exactly the truth. They mingle their desires with all questions and subjects which occur, and will either diminish or multiply, lessen or enlarge, as their feelings dictate. Upon one occasion they will say two or three, instead of a dozen; and upon another, they will say an hundred, instead of ten. It is in this way that the mysterious, unintelligible and jesuitical report of Gallatin has been magnified into an achievement which could not be accomplished by any thing less than a Demi-God; and therefore his disciples seem willing to allow to him an *Apotheosis*.

Although it is not my intention to plunge into all the obscurity and darkness in which the secretary of the treasury has thought proper to involope these important affairs, by a regular criticism; yet it appears proper to draw the attention of the reader to his introductory and concluding remarks. They are as follow:

"SIR,

"I had the honor to receive last night "at 7 o'clock, your letter of the same "day, enclosing a resolution of the "house, in relation to the accounts of "the sinking fund, and certain enquiries "proposed on that subject by the mover "of the resolution.

"Although I may give information "sufficient to come within the meaning "of the resolution, and to elucidate the "transactions of the commissioners, time "will not perhaps permit, to procure all "the detailed accounts specified in the "enquiries; all that can be examined, "and transcribed in the course of the "day, shall be transmitted.

"I regret the late hour at which the "resolution was introduced, for no other "reason than because it prevents my "furnishing the more detailed account "which the mover was desirous of ob-"taining. But I trust that all the in-"formation which was substantially ne-"cessary to meet the object of the reso-"lution has been given; and I must "rely on the indulgence of the commit-"tee for the many imperfections which "must be attached to this hasty com-"munication."

I shall be very glad that the candid democrats will at this place make a full stop, and retrace in their own minds all that has been urged concerning this subject. They have been told that the Genevan had almost a month's notice that such resolutions would be offered. If he did not give, as he ought to do, full satisfaction. It was such notice as ought to have been sufficient with men of candour and plain dealing. It has been also urged, that Mr. Griswold's resolutions were shewn for many days *before he had the luck, or was allowed the permission of introducing them.* I shall be glad that any member of congress who belongs to the prevailing party will contradict these assertions if they are wrong, and will shew what the truth is. [I do not mean to include Mr. Clopton in this, because I presume that the man who dares not to defend himself, will not undertake to defend another.] I say again that the candid and plain dealing readers of all parties, are requested to remember this, and then let them take into consideration, that Gallatin complains of the late hour when he received the communication.—I have been surprised, I am still surprised, that some of the republican members who knew the facts to be as I have stated them, did not immediately rise and interrupt the clerk, as he was reading—did not inform the house that the letter or report commenced with deception—and that it was in vain to expect that it would be carried through with candour.

Reader, do you believe that Mr. Gallatin was sincere in his regrets? If you do, pray tell me why, during all the time which has since happened, now about three months, he has not condescended to give that further information which he admits was necessary? No, candid reader, you do not—'tis impossible; you must agree that this was an impudent, unjustifiable excuse. It wants truth—it wants good manners—it was intended to cover a multitude of other things which he knew were indefensible, and he was but too fortunate in obtaining a vote of approbation. But can you, after three months have elapsed, still consider it as a justifiable excuse? I am sure that you cannot. I am sure, if you dare to unshackle yourself from the trammels of party, or from the pride of opinion, that you will not fail to espouse, to adopt—nay, even to proclaim the opinions which I have avowed.

If there be any who will still find excuses for their Messiah, let me ask them whether Gallatin is not the servant of the people? whether he does not receive his 5000 dollars per annum from them; and whether he is not morally and politically bound to afford the *detailed* information which he avoided in his report, then giving as a reason "*the late hour at which the resolution was introduced?*"

FEDERALIST.

(To be continued.)

It has been frequently said in this paper, and has become a subject of conversation, that federalism is gaining rapidly in Virginia. Four members have been elected from this state to the next congress. Though this is a self-evident fact, yet many excuses and objections are offered. Of these I shall not take notice, but will state that those few which have been attended to will be very convincing when considered.

That district which borders immediately upon the seat of government, has for some time past been represented by Mr. Richard Brent, a gentleman of the best talents, and most acceptable manners. He was a candidate. He was and is a Gallatinite. The people, having daily opportunities of obtaining information for themselves, have rejected the services of Mr. Brent, and have elected Mr. Joseph Lewis, a federalist.

The district next above, also binding upon the Potomack, the people of which have daily communications with the seat of government, have elected Major Stephenson, who is also a federalist.

Those counties in the next district, which have communication with the last mentioned district, gave their votes for Mr. Vanmeter, another federalist. The more remote counties have voted for Mr. Holmes, who is elected.

Immediately beyond the Alleghany, the counties having connexion with the Potomack and bordering upon Maryland and Pennsylvania, were in favor of Mr. Wilson, who is also a federalist. The people of the more distant counties have adhered a little longer to the old insurrectionary tenets.

In the district lower down the Potomack, though there was no opposition to the republican candidate, and although he is one of the most enlightened and best informed men of this country, yet there were a great many votes against him. The people upon the Eastern Shore have never acted otherwise then now.—They have elected a federalist. It is to the honor of these industrious and well organized people, that they were left to defend themselves during the revolutionary war, against privateers and pirates, and again, as in the last congress, to stand alone in support of rational principles of government.

Thus it seems that upon the whole northern and eastern frontier of this state, federalism prevails. It is gradually extending its influence, and advancing to the southward. All parties admit that the county of Fauquier is much inclined to oppose the present state of things, and that federalism has found its way into Culpeper. Stafford, which is the other county composing that district, has many federalists. The computation is 2-5ths.

The western district, including Greenbrier and Kanawha, and taking a scope quite to the Blue-Ridge, that is about 300 miles from east to west, has elected Major Thomas Lewis, in opposition to Mr. Andrew Moore. This district, it is supposed, was formed on purpose to suit Mr. Moore, though he lived at least 275 miles from some of the voters. The reason was obvious. Moore was a Jeffersonian. He had formerly practised the law in Greenbrier—had considerable personal popularity among the people—and it was expected that he could obtain many votes from that cause. This happened. Yet Moore lost the election.—This may be considered as the greatest defeat which the party has sustained. It is true that they threaten to dispute the election, pretending that Major Lewis's majority of 175 proceeded from bad votes. They seem to have forgotten that at the same time when Mr. Moore is busy in invalidating the votes of Major Lewis, that Lewis may be as successful in destroying an equal number of his adversary's. So that there is every reason to expect that an effectual & successful opposition may be made at the next election in that district. Similar observations would hold good for other parts of the state. Time will shew the truth. Enough has been said—enough is known to shew, that federalism is gaining ground in this state—and enough is known to authorize a prediction, that the seeds for a general revolution are scattered abroad—that they have taken root—and that nothing is necessary but good cultivation.

MEAL & HOMONY.

FRESH MEAL and HOMONY will constantly be kept for sale at *Worsley & Comp's.* Grocery Store, at the following prices, viz:

MEAL—per bushel of 50lbs. 3s. 6d.
HOMONY—ditto ditto 3s. 3d.

June 10, 1803. (1aw6w)

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* *The demos of Richmond are hard put to it, in defending their hero. Some of them say, that he had just before sold land, and had been paid with depreciated paper. Others affirm that the tender laws afford him a complete vindication. On the same ground, because another person has picked my pocket, I am entitled to pick yours. But the fulsome hypocritical epistle from Jefferson himself to Mr. Jones, (Vid. last Saturday's Recorder,) cuts up the roots of any sort of vindication that could be thought of.*

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Lang, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the courthouse; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants, Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher & Davis, Robert S. Hipkins & William A. Hipkins, merchants, trading under the firm of Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the compl'ts; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the court-house: *And it is further* ordered, that the defendants Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher & Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants in trade under the firm of Fisher and Davis, Daniel Atwell and John Smith, merchants in trade under the firm of Atwell and Smith, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Complainants; and that a Copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and a Copy also posted at the front door of the Court house: and it is further ordered, that the Defendants Atwell and Smith, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the Debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond, March 18, 1803.
Between
Duncan Rose, surviving executor of John Banister, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which said Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceased who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceased, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

A few copies of
HENING's JUSTICE
For Sale at this Office.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Randy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.
February 1. 1803.
N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the ship Ruson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. o4wtf.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.
Between
Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting as Trustees of Samuel Beall, deceased, Plaintiffs,
And
William Moseley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their council it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.
Between
Overton Colby, executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Spratt, the same Overton Colby and James Ross, surviving partners of Overton Colby & Company, and the same Overton Colby and James Ross, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Ross & Co, Plaintiffs,
And
Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, surviving partner of Horsburg and Kennon, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Maltby and George Glenny, assignees of the late Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.
January 19, 1803. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Athby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Hillskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky——On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

Rumsey's Iron Works

SO well known for their situation, superior construction, and other advantages, are now the sole property of the subscriber, who has released them from incumbrances created by former proprietors, which have hitherto prevented their operation, and is desirous to put them immediately into motion. They consist of Furnace, Forge, Saw-Mill, Grist Mill, with their appendages—are abundantly supplied with Ore, Wood and Water, and are convenient to the navigation of James River. They make Iron of the best quality, and from the experiment already made, there can be no doubt of their clearing, with a tolerable force of hands, a nett profit of at least ten thousand dollars per year.

I will rent them for two or three years, or will join a gentleman who will furnish an equal number of hands with myself, say 25, and an equal share of money, utensils and other stock, to carry them on for that time, under an able and experienced manager, dividing equally the profits, without deduction for rent.

It is requested that applications, by letter, be directed, post paid, to Charlestown, Jefferson county.

Ferdinando Fairfax.
June 3d, 1803. 1aw4w*

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 500 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and six from Aylett's warehouse, containing 568 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing.

1aw tf
Robert Temple.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most eligible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.
Richmond, Feb. 7th, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.